

RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND.

CONSTITUTION

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1828.

No. 439.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmingt.	Fayettev.	Newbern,	Petersburg,
	June 18.	June 12.	June 7.	June 13.
Brandy, Cognac,	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.
Apple,	gall. 120 a 125	152 a 160	150 a 175	125 a 200
Peach,	lb. 28 30	33 37	40 50	35 100
Bacon,	lb. 7 10	7 10	6 7	6 7
Beeswax,	bush. 25 26	22 23	28 25	25
Butter,	bush. 15 20	14 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee,	bush. 14 15	14 17	18 18	15 18
Corn,	bush. 50	50 60	35 40	35 40
Cotton,	lb. —	10 11	8 9	9 11
Candles, mould,	bush. 15 16	16 15	15 14	14
Flaxseed, rough,	bush. —	75	70 80	—
Fruit,	bbl. 500 525	400 450	600 700	500 700
Feathers,	lb. —	25 28	35 40	40 —
Gin, Holland,	gall. 100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Cognac,	ton. 37 40	43 45	45 50	35 35
Lard,	lb. 9 10	8 10	7 8	7 8
Line,	cask. 150 175	200 250	—	150 200
Molasses,	gall. 30 35	35 40	29 30	35 45
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg. —	9	—	7 8
Oats,	bush. —	25 30	—	—
Powder, American,	keg. —	500 800	—	600 625
Rum, Jamaica,	gall. 100 112	125 150	90 100	125 150
West India,	80 90	70 80	85 90	75 100
New England,	40 42	40 42	45 45	42 45
Rice,	cwt. 275 300	350 000	300 325	400 450
Salt,	—	1000	—	850
Salt, Liverpool,	bush. —	75	65	75
Turk's Island,	40 45	75	55	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt. 800 1000	850 1100	900 1000	800 1250
Loaf,	lb. 19 22	18 23	18 25	18 25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	150 175	—	140 150
Hyscon,	—	120	—	—
Young Tyson,	—	—	100 125	—
Tobacco,	cwt. 400 425	250 275	—	250 700
Tallow,	lb. 10	8	10	—
Wine,	bush. —	70 75	—	80 85
Whisky,	gall. 32 35	25	—	30
Wine, Jamaica,	—	250 400	300 375	250 500
Tanerine,	—	125 150	125 160	—
Sherry,	—	160 225	200 250	—
Port,	—	200 380	—	—
Malaga,	—	75 125	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

All remittances not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

The examination will commence on Monday the 1st of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham, Principal.

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing season. Boys who have studied the Latin grammar, or who are in any higher stage of advancement, may be admitted.

W. J. Bingham, Jr.

The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertion, and forward their accounts to this office.

REMOVAL.

The subscribers having removed their Sadler's Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co., they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had anywhere. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15.

13-14

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE and LOTS.

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required; for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

July 1st.

8-10d

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon.

33-

The Raleigh Register, Newbern Centinel and Fayetteville Observer, will please to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Haw River Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

You are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 25th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 26th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, Major.

June 3.

33-p

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS OFARILLION, on a credit of one year.

A S my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gandy now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy humpie.

February 12.

17-18

TAKE NOTICE.

SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1827, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 3d day of July next—at John Newlin's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. F. Fauchet's on the 12th—at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 13th—at George M. Mebane's on the 16th—at Richardson Nickol's on the 17th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at the court house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. J. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davie's on the 23d—at William T. Whithead's on the 25th—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrow Cheek's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts, Sheriff.

N. B. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

T. D. W.

June 3.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July, 1828.

Philip Alston
Jos. & Margaret Shaw Archibald M'Mannan
Mrs. A. Ashe William M. Campbell
W. Anderson, esq.
B. Moore M'Cauley
Archibald Murphy

Anthony Beuciui Jane Bibbs
Sarah Bryan William Britton
William Bowles 2 Mrs. William Neale
William H. Bradley James Nutt
Gabriel Barry Wm. Nelson

Elizabeth Baldwin Thomas Burton

Nancy O'Ferrell C

Thomas Clancy 3 P

John J. Carrington Seymour Purgear

John D. Clancy Jane Folk

William Campbell Rev. John H. Richard

Hugh Cursey Martin Picket

John Carpenter Samuel Paisley

James R. Cole Mark Pickett

Lemuel Carroll Temple Primrose

Mary Ann Chishenall Calvin E. Parish

Daniel Call William Piper

John Cheek R

David Craig John Reding

James Carroll Pleasant Rhodes

Samuel Child John M. Rowly

Calvin Hill & William Frederick Reeves

Campbell Wilson Rhenow

Charles Roberts Col. W. C. Russell 2

David Dickey John Rasberry

Adam Dixon Durrant H. Davis

John Estis E

Mrs. Estis F

James Fossett Thomas Scarlett

Harriet Fawcett George Scarlett

Peter Floyd Mary Ann Scott

John Farar Samuel Scarlett 2

Ann Fawcett John Scott

G. Elijah Graves James Strayhorn

H. Morgan Hart J. P. Sneed

Wm. Lewis Joseph Stubens

Nicholas Long Allen Sykes

John Lewis Abraham Scarborough

P. M. Long Garrard & Shaw

M. Marcom Charlotte Street

Willis Marcom Edward Strudwick

Caroline R. Moore Elizabeth Stubens

Willie P. Mangum John Stephens

James Moore, esq. John Stephens

Charles M'Cauley John Vickars

readiness to go home on the 20th Sept. as he and others at Fort Williams intended doing the same; but is not certain that the prisoner was the writer of the letter.

Ensign Jas. H. Williams, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner was attached to the same company he was; is uncertain which day of September the prisoner left Fort Williams; and that he knows no other man of that name at that garrison.

The prisoners having refused the privilege of producing any testimony in his defence, submits his case to the decision of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and latter clause of the first specification, and sentence him to a stoppage of one third of his pay; and, at the expiration of his term of service, to have one half of the hair of the head shaved close off, and drummed out of camp.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members, and having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, who having been previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of

Archibald Hair	Lewis Harmon
Isaac Williams	Wm. Pew
George Joy	Peter Johnston
Wm. Pratt	John Windows
Jesse Pearce	Daniel Hughes
Jas. Wren	James Fox
Robert Dyer	James Maxwell
David Brown	Wm. Scribner
John Strong	Thos. Turner
John Nunly	John Farris
Cannon Quarls	Joshua Edwards
Sgtl. S. Barrett	William Powell
Bake Maldin	Eliza Phelps
Godfrey Rattz	John Warock

Charge 2d—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that, between the 19th and 20th Sept. 1814, they marched off from Fort Williams with the mutinous party.

To which the prisoners plead guilty; and state in extenuation of their conduct, that, from the best information they could procure, they were induced to believe there was no law binding militia to continue in service longer than three months; their tour of duty has legally expired; acted improperly through ignorance; sincerely lament the disgraceful act, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty, and sentence them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one third of their pay; and, at the expiration of their respective term of service, to have one half of the hair of their heads shaved off close, and to be drummed out of camp.

The court, having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, arraigned on the following charge and specification, who being previously asked if they had any objection to any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of

Enton Hays	Ed. Burchett
Wm. Dunning	David Buchanan
Joshua Lovell	John Davis
Henry Woodard	Everett Creech
Samuel Wyatt	Moses Elliott
J. S. Pistole	William Logan
Edward Isom	Achilles Wells
Isaac Wood	

Charge 1st—Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that, between the 19th and 20th September, 1814, they went off from Fort Strother with the mutinous party.

To which the prisoners plead guilty; and state in their defence, that, from the best information they could procure, with the opinion of men of respectability and information, were induced to believe there was no law binding militia to serve longer than three months; that they were actuated by the purest motives in leaving the service of their country; earnestly deplore the disgraceful act, committed through erroneous impressions, and implore the mercy of the court.

The court, after due consideration, find the prisoners guilty as charged, and sentence them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one third of their pay; and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, to have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and drummed out of camp. But, from the youth and inexperience of Edward Burchett, and extreme ignorance of John Davis, beg leave to recommend them to the commanding general for a remission of the sentence.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members. And no persons appearing before the court, adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the President and members, and having been qualified in presence of the accused, who being previously asked if he had any objection to

any of the members of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of Captain A. Roberts, of Mississippi militia, in the service of the United States, arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

SPECIFICATION 1st. In being repeatedly intoxicated in the presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

SPECIFICATION 2d. In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and retaining it without his consent, and refusing, when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddart, some time between the 15th Sept. and 18th Dec. 1814.

Charge 2d.

Conduct highly unmilitary, and unbecoming an officer.

SPECIFICATION. In seizing or detaining at Camp Boat Yard, some time between the 15th September, and 15th December, 1814, a boat, employed in the Quartermaster General's Department, for the transportation of forage for the troops in and near this place; thus jeopardizing the very existence of the army, preventing its necessary and expected supplies. To which the accused pleaded not guilty.

Colonel P. Perkins, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he has seen the accused, more than once, intoxicated, in presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between the 15th September and 15th December, 1814.

Question by the accused. Was it ever reported to you that I was too much intoxicated to discharge my duty? Answer. It was reported to me that you were confined to your tent by intoxication, but saw nothing of the kind myself.

Captain William Johnson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he saw the accused once intoxicated, in presence of both officers and men, when officer of the day, between the 15th September and 15th December, 1814, at Fort Montgomery. Some time between 15th September and 15th December, 1814, at Fort Stoddart, he took and detained a boat, from a citizen, and refused to give a certificate, or such vouchers as is required by law; but afterwards understood the accused had delivered her up to the owner. At Camp Boat Yard, the accused had in his possession a boat, that the commander of the boat states, that he was ordered after court, that the boat was not restored; but an order was given by Captain Roberts for the soldiers to go on board and proceed to Mobile.

Lieut. J. H. Moore, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That on the 8th December, he received an order from General Taylor, to procure water transportation for the baggage of Colonel Perkin's regiment. Boats were accordingly provided; after which, a boat belonging to the Quarter Master General's department, at Camp Boat Yard, was pressed by order of the accused, although an order had been issued, by the general, to the contrary and that it would not be given up, even were he to appear in person. That, at Fort Stoddart, on the 12th December, he understood an order had been given by the accused, to his command, to collect all the boats to be found. After one was taken possession of, it was claimed by a citizen, and given up.

Sergeant Adam Poole, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That a boat in the possession of Capt. Roberts's command, at Fort Stoddart, on the 12th December, 1814, was claimed by a citizen, and the accused said he would give him a receipt for her at Mobile, or somewhere down the river; that an order came from General Taylor, concerning a boat at Camp Boat Yard, belonging to the Quarter Master General's Department, when some person observed that the order was incorrect, as the boat had been taken before, as he understood, by some other person, and not Captain Roberts.

George Graham, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he never knew the accused guilty of repeated intoxication; that he once saw him in that state, and believed it was the day he left the Boat Yard; that a boat, of which Erie was captain, was taken possession of at the Boat Yard; either by the order of the accused, or the regimental quartermaster, and the baggage put on board of her, while the owner, or commander, was absent at Fort Montgomery; it was detained there until an order was brought from the general, (without any date) directing the boat to be given up to the owner; when the regimental quartermaster asked the accused what he intended doing, when he ordered the men on board to put off, and afterwards, said he would be a pretty fool to obey an order without any date; and further states, that he believes the accused had returned from Fort Montgomery before the baggage was placed on board the boat.

Isaac N. Seisor, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he has seen the accused, more than once, unusually merry, which he

believed to be the effect of intoxication some time between the 15th September and 15th December, 1814. At Camp Boat Yard he heard the accused ask the regimental quartermaster to press more boats to transport the troops, as well as baggage; to which the quartermaster replied, that he had already pressed a sufficient number for the transportation of the baggage, and, if any more were taken, it would be at his own risk and responsibility.

Question by the accused, was it not to press boats to transport troops to the old Fort Stoddart, when this answer was made by the regimental quartermaster? Answer. I do not recollect.

Captain Roberts states in his defence, that he supposed drinking to be merry, it was not amiss; but, being apprehensive it might be considered so, discontinued the practice. That he took a boat agreeable to the verbal order of Gen. Taylor, from the boat yard, to transport the troops to Fort Stoddart, as the cut off was then considered impossible, and returned them again of which the Quartermaster General's boat was not one. That Quartermaster Moore, was ordered to furnish water transportation for the baggage of Colonel Perkin's regiment. He directed the quartermaster general to press legally, the quartermaster general's boats, and he informed him he had done so; from which he was induced to believe no further difficulty would arise. As respects the little boat at Fort Stoddart, she would not have been taken, had he not been informed that they were drifted boats, and belonged to no person in the vicinity of that place. But, after it was claimed by a citizen, who said he was the proper owner, it was given up to him.

The court, after due consideration, find the accused guilty of the first and second charges, first specification of the first charge, first of the second charge, but not guilty of the second charge, but not guilty of the second specification of the first charge; and sentence him to be dismissed the army of the U. States.

The court, having been qualified in presence of the prisoner, who having been previously asked if he had any objection to any of the court, and having answered negatively, proceeded to the trial of John Rourkes, a citizen; and no prosecutor, or charges, appearing against the prisoner, acquit him. The court adjourned until to-morrow, nine o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members; and, no prisoners appearing before them for trial, adjourned sine die.

P. PERKINS,

Lieut. Col. and Presdt. of the Court.
W. L. ROBESON,
Lt. 3d. Inf. and acting Judge Advocate.

Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 24, 1815.

True copy from the original proclamations on file in this office.

B. JONES, Adj't. Gen'l. U. S. A.

Head Quarters Seventh Military District, Adjt. Gen'l. Office, Mobile, Nov. 21, 1814.]

After General Orders.

A general court martial, to consist of five members, and two supernumeraries, will convene at Mobile, at such time as Lieutenant Colonel Arbuckle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners, as shall be brought before it. Lieutenant Colonel Perkins is hereby appointed president of the said court, and Lieutenant Robeson, of the third regiment infantry, will act as the judge advocate. Colonel Pipkin, of the first regiment West Tennessee Militia, will detail the members from the state troops, at and near Fort Montgomery; order on all witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of his regiment, at this place; also to furnish specific charges against them; and, lastly, will notify to Lieut. Colonel Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point, to enable him to designate the hour of sitting. By command.

ROB. BUTLER, Adj't. Gen'l.

Adjutant General's Office, Jan. 21, 1815.

True copy from the general order book, of the late 7th military district.

R. JONES, Adj't. Gen'l.

Gen. Jackson's order for Executing the Men.

Head Quarters 7th Military District.

Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, Jan. 1815.

General Order.

At a General Court Martial, ordered to convene at Mobile, on the 5th Dec. 1814, of which Col. Perkins is President, the following prisoners were tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1st—Exciting to Mutiny.

Capt. John Strother, 1st regiment W. T. militia.

SPECIFICATION. In this: that, on the march between Port Deposit and Fort Jackson, between the 4th of July and 1st of August, he stated, in presence of some of the troops, there was no law to compel them to serve longer than three months; and, unless he was shown a better law than he had seen, he would march his company home at the end of that

time.

Charge 2d—Conniving at Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION: In this: suffering those under his command to go unreported to the commanding officer, contrary to the rules and articles of war in such case made and provided, and in using words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny; stating that, if he was a Lieutenant he would march the company under his command home on the 20th September, 1814.

Charge 3d—Disobedience of Orders.

SPECIFICATION. In this: not complying with the regimental order, bearing date 23d Aug. 1814, which required the officers of all grades, and privates to use their best endeavor to suppress any mutiny, under the pains and penalties of a violation of the law of the United States. To which charges and specifications the prisoner Capt. Strother, pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, as charged, with the exception of failing to report his men to the commanding officer, and sentence him to be dismissed the service, as unworthy of holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court next proceeded to the trial of third Lieut. Jas. McCauley, 1st regiment W. T. militia, charged with

Exciting to Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION. In this: that, between the 10th and 20th September, 1814, speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, by saying that the opinion of the United States' Attorney of the state of Virginia, was nothing but newspaper law.

Charge 2d—Conniving at Mutiny.

SPECIFICATION. In this: that, on the 19th Sept. 1814, he gave directions to some of the mutinous party to put in his knapsack his proportionate part of provisions, which had been forcibly taken out of the issuing house by them; and further said, that he would be with them in a few days, as he had some business to settle which would detain him that length of time.

Charge 3d—Disobedience of Orders.

SPECIFICATION. In this: not using his endeavour to suppress any mutiny, or intended mutiny, as required by said order of the 23d August, 1814.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoner, Lieutenant Jas. McCauley, pleaded not guilty.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found the prisoner guilty as charged, and sentence that he be dismissed the service, have his sword broken over his head, with a total disqualification of ever holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court next proceeded to the trial of John Webb, a private of Capt. Strother's company, charged with desertion, mutiny, and robbery. To which charge or charges, the prisoner, John Webb, pleaded not guilty.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty of desertion and mutiny, and not of robbery; and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Morgan, a sergeant of Captain Strother's company, charged with mutiny, and exciting to mutiny. To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

John Harris, a private of Captain Strother's company, charged with mutiny and conniving at mutiny. To which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Henry Lewis, a private of Capt. Mebane's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny. To which charge or charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

David Hunt, charged with mutiny. To which charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

Edward Lindsey, a private of Captain Saucy's company, charged with mutiny and exciting to mutiny. To which charge or charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting.

and sentenced him to life punishment of death by shooting.

The court next proceeded to the trial of the following:

Leonard Farmer	Capt. Strother's Company.
Peter Duncan	
Stephen Johnson	
Lewis Thomas	
Samore Scott	
Pharaoh Hudgings	
Sam. H. Burton	
Samuel Austin	
James Thompson	
Hugh Carlin	
Joseph Write	
Joshua Joiner	
John Smother's	
Henry Butler	

Wade H. Night	Capt. Saucy's Company.
Burwell Hobbes	
John Oliver	
Philip Hollard	
James Arnold	
Alex. McMorris	

The court found the prisoner Nat. Johnson guilty, and has sentenced him to a stoppage of one-third of his pay, and at the expiration of his time of service, to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved close off, and then drummed out of camp.

Archibald Hair John Strong
Isaac Williams John Nutt
George Jay Cannon Quarles,
William Pratt Samuel S. Barrett
Jesse Pearce Blake Melden
James Wens Godfrey Ratts
Robert Dyer Lewis Harmon
David Brown William P. W.
Peter Johnson Thomas Turner
John Windon John Farris
Daniel Hughes Joshua Edwards
James Fox Wm Powell
James Maxwell Elisha Phelps
Wm. Scribner John Warnoc
charged with mutiny and desertion. To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty, and at the expiration of their respective time of service, to have one half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and to be drummed out of camp.

The court next proceeded to the trial of the following, viz.

Emmon Hays Isom Wood,
William Durding David Buchanan
Joshua Lovell John Davis
Henry Woodward Everett Creech
Samuel Wyatt Moses Elliot
Joseph Pistole William Logan
Edmond Isom Archibald Wilds
Edward Bushell

charged with mutiny and desertion. To which charge or charges the prisoners pleaded guilty.

The court found them guilty, and has sentenced them to remunerate the United States for the time lost whilst absent from duty; to a stoppage of one third of their pay at the expiration of their respective services, to have one-half of the hair of their head shaved off close, and to be drummed out of the camp.

The court next proceeded to the trial of Captain A. Roberts, of the Mississippi militia, who was arraigned and tried on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1st—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 23.

SPECIFICATION: In being repeatedly intoxicated, in the presence of both officers and men, at Fort Montgomery, between 15th Sept. and Dec. 1814.

SPECIFICATION: In forcibly taking a boat from a citizen, and detaining it without his consent, and refusing, when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddard, same date between the 15th Sept. and 15th December 1814.

Charge 2d—Conduct highly unmitigated and unbecoming an officer.

SPECIFICATION: In seizing or detaining a boat from a citizen, and detaining it without his consent, and refusing, when requested, to give the vouchers required by law, at Fort Stoddard, same date between the 15th Sept. and 15th December 1814.

Russia has acquired, (by her late treaty with Persia,) Mount Ararat, where Noah's Ark rested after the flood.

A family.—In the pine woods of Wilkinson county, a couple (both natives of Burke county,) were, in 1806, married—the gentleman, a bachelor, forty years of age. Since that time they have lived together in a state of uninterrupted happiness, which has been crowned by the birth of twenty-one children, ten sons and eleven daughters, all alive and healthy at the present time. Some places boast of their increase of hogs, others of their horses, and others again of their cattle; but we challenge the world to beat Wilkinson in what is infinitely more valuable—the increase of fine healthy children.

We would recommend a Summer's residence in Wilkinson, to the married portion of our wealthy friends of the seaboard.

Berk. Ame.

The Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have, by public notice, invited proposals for the construction of twelve miles of the Road, commencing at the city line, and extending Westwardly. Proposals are also invited for the construction of such stone bridges, culverts, and other masonry, as may be necessary upon that portion of the road.

b.

We copy the following notice from the Raleigh Register:

Rail Road!—It is proposed by a number of the citizens of Chatham and Orange, to hold a meeting at the Store of Wm. Albright, esq., in Chatham county, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of constructing a Central Rail Road through the state, and if it is judged expedient, to adopt such measures as will tend to urge our legislature, at their next session, to take up the subject. It sincerely hoped, and confidently expected, that all friends to the prosperity of the state, from the several adjoining counties, as far as is convenient, will favor the meeting with their attendance.

Though we are no advocate for commencing the Rail Road system in the part of the State indicated by the above notice, because we think that such a Road from this place, South East or West, would be much more likely to succeed, yet we rejoice to see the people stirring themselves on the subject. Let them but determine that we shall have Rail Roads, and the commencing point will very easily be found. We hope to see the example of the people of Chatham and Orange followed, and especially in this section, which is so much interested in the matter.

Car. Obs.

The Southern Editors will have it that the Northern people indulge a prejudice against the South—yet the marked attention paid here to every distinguished traveller from beyond the Delaware, shows the error of this conceit—which cannot be entertained in sincerity by any Editor who has himself ever been to the North. A Southerner can no more dis-

in this neighborhood.—Gold is found S. W. of Allen's Ford, on Deep River, where the Salisbury mail stage crosses, from near the Ford to the distance of about 5 miles S. W. and streams but on hills and ridges, deposited in gravel of ironstone, White, Red and Yellow Quartz.—Pieces about the value of 64 cents each are found near H. Allen's mill, on Mill creek.—There has not yet been much labour done in searching for original veins, yet I have been informed that one has been lately discovered half a mile from said Mill on the surface of the ground, and that some native silver has also found in a kind of ore near the same place in small pieces. Iron ore is found in abundance in the neighborhood with a variety of metallic appearances, some of which no doubt might be valuable could they be analyzed and their contents ascertained.—Crystals of Quartz are very plenty and various—some very transparent, some of a yellowish hue, and others only translucent and variously tinged. A particular kind is found near this place, rather of a reddish cast, and filled with appearances like red hairs or bristles.

Red Ochre is manufactured at the above mill, of a very good quality, found in the neighborhood, and used for paint and coloring cotton yarn.

H. A. After writing the above, I can but reflect on the short-sighted policy of some of the members of our last legislature, in voting so directly against the interest of the state, on the Rail Road Resolution—which seems like locking up our resources in the interior of the state, which are ample indeed and would clear us of embarrassment, could they have vent, but are doomed to lie dormant through the narrow minded views of some of our members. A very prevalent sentiment among people here with regard to future elections, is, that an individual opposed to Rail Road Improvement will get few votes. H. A.

Crossford Messenger.

Value of Cotton.—It appears that the value of the cotton imported into Great Britain in the year 1821, in its raw state, was \$22,500,000, and that when it was manufactured, its value was estimated at 215 millions, nearly ten times the worth of the raw material. Thus nearly two hundred millions of dollars were gained to that kingdom by manufacturing labor and machinery, in one year, and on a single article or staple of general use and consumption. The fact of the advantages of manufacturing to England is thus displayed in the strongest point of view. Indeed, the benefit of manufactures cannot admit of question—the only doubts on the subject being in regard to the time, the mode, and the quantum of encouragement they should receive—as we believe will be agreed by all parties.

Ostentatious Munificence.—A rich penurious old gentleman, of this country, presented a clock, which cost \$500, to the town in which he resides.

Some person, who knew how close the donor usually drew his purse strings, could not help expressing his wonder at this extraordinary act of munificence.—“Why,” replied the old gentleman, “I like to bestow my money where I can hear it tick.”

How much money is there bestowed from the same questionable motive, but without the like honest confession! The inquisitive left hand is seldom kept in ignorance of the charitable deeds of the right. Hence so many names are emblazoned on subscription papers, that are no where to be found on the roll of private charity.

Berk. Ame.

The state of Pennsylvania is going on with great power and rapidity with her Canal. About eighty miles of her Canal, that is, from Pittsburgh to the Northern Turnpike, will be in successful operation, it is believed, in about three months: the residue, about thirty miles, to the Western base of the Allegany Mountain, will be put under contract on the first of September: and the Rail road over the mountain, about thirty five miles, will be under contract this Fall, to be completed the next season has been above four thousand, and the monthly disbursements of money eighty or a hundred thousand dollars. The Pennsylvanians have reason to be proud of this neat work which they carry on in the only way in which important public improvements ever can be effected. N. Intel.

of his health, in pursuance of the advice of his physicians. The latest accounts we have seen of him are from the Western part of Virginia. He was travelling leisurely along, accompanied by Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Bouligny, two young gentlemen of his family, and his health had visibly improved. It was reported that he would reach Kentucky before the close of the present month.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold at the Court-House in Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on Monday the 21st day of August next, the following tract or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with the cost of advertising the same, to wit:

One tract given in by Jas. Pratt, sr. adjoining the lands of Mrs. Burroughs and others, containing 312 acres, more or less, for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1826.

One tract given in by Moses S. Pratt, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, containing 32 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Pratt, esq. and others. Also one acre lot of land, on Chapel Hill, for the years 1822 and 1826, given in by said Pratt.

One tract given in by Andson Horne, for the year 1826, containing 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Rainey, and others.

One tract, belonging to Chesty P. Patterson's heirs, given in by Chesty Patterson, jr. for the year 1826, containing 190 acres, more or less adjoining the lands of Wm. Rhodes and others.

Thos D. Watts, Shff.
By M. Adams, D. Shff.

July 13. 32-6w

State of North-Carolina.
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson,
The Heirs and Executors of Henry Thompson, or dec'd.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Cleeny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Mullock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, dead, heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said Jas. Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Cleeny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Mullock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there, to plead, answer or defend, to said petition. Judgment will be entered pro confesso as to them. Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

July 23, price adv. \$300. 32-6

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July, 1828.

Philip Alston Wm. D. Murphy
Jos. & Margaret Shaw Archibald McManann
Mrs. A Ashe William M. Campbell
W. Anderson, esq. Zilpha McKinney
B Anthony Beauciui Moore McCaulay
Jane Bibbs Archibald Murphy
Sarah Bryan Nellie
William Britton William Bradley
William Bowles 2 Gabriel Barry
William H. Bradley Elizabeth Baldwin
Thomas Burton Thomas Burton
C Nancy O'Farrell
P Seymour Purgear
Jane Polk Rev. John H. Pichard
John D. Clancy William Pickett
William Campbell Martin Pickett
Hugh Curley Samuel Paisley
John Carpenter Mark Pickett
James R. Cole Lemuel Carrell Temple Primrose
Mary Ann Chissemhall Calvin E. Parish
Daniel Call William Piper
John Cheek
David Craig John Reding
James Carrell Pleasant Rhodes
James Child John M. Rowley
Samuel Child Frederick Reeves
Calvin Hill & William Wilson Rhew
Campbell Charles Roberts
D David Dickey William W. Routtree
Adam Dixon Col. W. C. Russell 2
Durant H. Davis John Rassberry
E Mrs. Estis Charles C. Smith
F F
G James Fossett Thomas Scarlett
Harriet Fawcett George Scarlett
Peter Floyd Mary Ann Scott
John Farrar Samuel Scarlett
Ann Fawcett John Scott
G Elijah Graves J. P. Sned
H Morgan Hart Joseph Stubens
Winifred Hardee Allen Sykes
Thomas Hastings Abraham Scarborough
Joseph Hughes Garrard & Shaw
Daniel Holder Charlotte Street
Allen Hutchins Edward Strudwick
John Hall Elizabeth Stubens
William Hightower John Stephens
William Hossey Willie Shaw 2
I Win. Thompson
Wm. Turner Rebakah Thompson
Henry D. Turner Henry D. Turner
Thomas Turner Zachariah Trice
J John Taylor J. Turner 2
K John Taylor John Taylor
L Wm. Lewis Thos. Latta, jr.
Nicholas Long John Lewis
P. M. Long Richard Umstead
M James Moore Thomas Wilson
Ann Moore John D. Wilson
Aaron Marcom Sophia A. Wright
Willis Marcom Betsy Washburn
Caroline R. Moore Henry Whistred
Willie P. Mangum Samuel Wortham
James Moore, esq. Joseph Woods
Charles McCaulay John Welburn
John M. Daniel Cornelius Mebane
Cornelia Mebane Archibald Murphy, Jr.
V John Vickers
John Vanhook John Vaughn

T David Yarborough
Those who call for advertised letters, will be so good as to mention that they are advertised.
Those who are in arrears for Postage need not send for any more letters without the money as they will not be sent until all dues are paid up and a new deposit made.

R. L. Cook

WOOL CARDED.

S. S. CLAYTON & CO.
The Carding Machine is now in operation at the Old Tilt Hammer, 6 miles below Hillsborough. July 23. 32-5w

DIED,

At Wadesborough, on the 2d instant, Colonel JOSEPH PICKETT, in the 52d year of his age, being born on July 4th, 1776. He was a lawyer of high standing, and unusually beloved for his private virtues.

Wm. H. Phillips, June 20. 36-1d

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner, July 1. 36-

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last a negro girl named

MARIAH.

eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Andy Wood.

Haw River, near Murphree's, July 13. 38-

ALJANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, {
January 21st, 1828.
True copy from the genl. of the g. c. of the
book of the late seventh military district.

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

From the Raleigh Register.
Allen's Store, Randolph Co. July 5.

Messrs. Editors:—I have had it in mind some weeks, to drop you a line, on the subject of some late Mineralogical discoveries made immediately



From the Saturday Evening Post.

STANZAS.

Why rove so oft from clime to clime,
In search of pleasures driven?
Fate has pronounced throughout all time
This world is not a Heaven!

Why toil for honour, wealth or fame,
Our hearts to cross so gien?
These, as they pass, one truth proclaim,
This world is not a Heaven!

Why do we part with friendship rare,
For those less kindly thriven?
They mock our hopes, and then declare
This world is not a Heaven!

Why do we still blind Fortune sue,
Our scheme so often riven?
She lures to cheat, then proves how true
This world is not a Heaven!

Why seek such empty joys below,
From early morn till even?
Those fleeting forms but only show
This world is not a Heaven!

There is a joy that never deceives,
The joy of sins forgiven,
This, from the doubts of Earth relieves,
And points the true Heaven.

Murder's Creek. Dutchess County.

The name of Murder's Creek is said to be derived from the following incidents:

Little more than a century ago, the beautiful region watered by this stream, was possessed by a small tribe of Indians—which has long since become extinct or incorporated with some other savage nation of the west. Three or four hundred yards from where the stream discharges itself into the Hudson, a white family, of the name of Stacy, had established itself, in a log house, by tacit permission of the tribe, to whom Stacy had made himself useful by his skill in a variety of little arts highly estimated by the savages. In particular, a friendship subsisted between him and an old Indian called Naoman, who often came to his house and partook of his hospitality. The Indians never forgive injuries nor forget benefits.—The family consisted of Stacy, his wife and two children, a boy and girl, the former five, the latter three years old.

One day Naoman, came to Stacy's log hut, in his absence, lighted his pipe and sat down. He looked very serious, sometimes sighed very deeply, but said not a word. Stacy's wife asked him what was the matter—if he was sick. He shook his head, sighed, but said nothing, and behaved in the same manner. Stacy's wife began to think strange of this, and related it to her husband, who advised her to urge the old man to explanation the next time he came. Accordingly when he repeated his visit the day after she was more importunate than usual. At last the old Indian said, "I am a red man, and the pale faces are our enemies—why should I speak?" But my husband and I are your friends; you have eaten salt with us a thousand times, and my children have sat on your knee as often. If you have any thing on your mind tell it me: "It will cost me my life if it is known, and the white faced women are not good at keeping secrets," replied Naoman. Try me and see. "Will you swear by your Great Spirit, you will tell none but your husband?" I have none else to tell. "But will you swear?" I do swear by our Great Spirit, I will tell none but my husband. "Not if my tribe should kill you for not telling."

Naoman then proceeded to tell her, that, owing to some encroachments of the white people below the mountains, his tribe had become irritated, and were resolved that night to massacre all the white settlers within their reach. That she must send for her husband, inform him of the danger, and as secretly and speedily as possible take their canoe, and paddle with all haste over the river to Fishkill for safety. "Be quick and do nothing that may excite suspicion," said Naoman, as he departed. The good wife sought her husband, who was down on the river fishing, told him the story, and as no time was to be lost, they proceed to their boat, which was unluckily filled with water. It took some time to clear it out, and meanwhile Stacy recollects his gun, which had been left behind. He proceeded to the house and returned with it. All this took up considerable time, and precious time it was to the poor family.

The daily visits of old Naoman, and his more than ordinary gravity had excited suspicion in some of the tribe, who had accordingly paid particular attention to the movements of

Stacy. One of the young Indians who had been kept on the watch, seeing the whole family about to take to their boat, ran to the little village, about a mile off, and gave the alarm. Five Indians collected, ran down to the river where their canoes were moored, jumped in and paddled after Stacy, who by this time had got some distance out into the stream. They gained on him so fast that, that twice he dropped his paddle and took up his gun. But his wife prevented his shooting, by telling him that if he fired and they were afterwards overtaken, they would meet no mercy from the Indians. He accordingly refrained, and plied his paddle till the sweat rolled in big drops down his forehead. All would not do: they were overtaken within a hundred yards of the shore, and carried back with shouts of yelling triumph.

When they got home, the Indians set fire to Stacy's house, and dragged himself, his wife and children, to their village. Here the principal old men, and Naoman among the rest, assembled to deliberate on the affair. The chief men among them stated that some of the tribe had undoubtedly been guilty of treason, in apprising Stacy, the white man, of the designs of the tribe, whereby they took the alarm and well nigh escaped. He proposed to examine the prisoners, as to who gave the information. The old man assented to this, and Naoman among the rest. Stacy was first interrogated by one of the old men who spoke English and interpreted to the others. Stacy refused to betray his informant. His wife was then questioned, while, at the same moment, two Indians stood threatening the two children with tomahawks in case she did not confess. She attempted to evade the truth, by declaring that she had a dream the night before, which had alarmed her, and that she had persuade her husband to fly—"The Great Spirit never designs to talk in dreams to a white face," said the old Indian:—"Woman, thou hast two tongues and two faces. Speak the truth, or thy children shall surely die." The little boy and girl were then brought close to her, and the two savages stood over them ready to execute their bloody orders.

"Wilt thou name?" said the old Indian, "the red man who betrayed his tribe. I will ask thee three times." The mother answered not. "Wilt thou name the traitor? This is the second time." The poor mother looked at her husband and then at her children, and stole a glance at Naoman, who sat smoking his pipe with invincible gravity. She wrung her hands and wept, but remained silent. "Wilt thou name the traitor? 'tis the third time." The agony of the mother waxed more bitter; again she sought the eye of Naoman, but it was cold and motionless. A pause of a moment awaited her reply, and the tomahawks were raised over the heads of the children, who besought their mother not to let them be murdered.

"Stop," cried Naoman—all eyes were turned upon him. "Stop," repeated he, in a tone of authority, "White woman, thou hast kept thy word with me to the last moment. I am the traitor. I have eaten of the salt, warmed myself at the fire, shared the kindness of these Christian white people and it was I that told them of their danger. I am a withered, leafless, branchless trunk; cut me down if you will. I am ready." A yell of indignation sounded on all sides. Naoman descended from the little bank where he sat; shrouded his face with his mantle of skins, and submitted to his fate. He fell dead at the feet of the white woman by a blow of the tomahawk.

But the sacrifice of Naoman, and the firmness of the Christian white woman, did not suffice to save the lives of the other victims. They perished—how, it is needless to say; and the memory of their fate, has been preserved in the name of the pleasant stream on whose banks they lived and died, which to this day is called Murderer's Creek. J. M. Trav.

Condensed from a recent Swedish work.

Intoxication.—The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum—and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labour; and if he again guilty, to a twelve month's punishment.

The manufacture of two millions of cotton bagging of hemp in Kentucky by slaves, and that bagging superior to the Scotch, might, one would think, satisfy the most incredulous of the fact, that the project was not vision-

ary or impracticable. But can a doubt of the subject remain, when it is known that the cotton gin, invented by Vitney, the greatest labor

saving machine employed in the manufacture of that valuable staple, is found on every plantation where fifty bales of cotton are produced, and is managed wholly by slaves, and those by no means remarkable for intelligence or uncommon sagacity. It is even well known that the very first gin ever made on the Mississippi was constructed by a slave of the late Col. Clarke, near Fort Adams, from a very imperfect description and drawing furnished by a traveler who had seen one in Georgia.

These gins perform the labor of one thousand men, and are much more difficult to keep in perfect order than mules, threshers, cards or power looms. Many extensive iron factories are carried on by slaves in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in most of these states they do much of the labor in hat factories, tanneries, brick-yards; and still farther to the south, take charge of rice mills, and attend to the still more difficult processes of the sugar factories.

Possessed of such experience of their capacity, can we doubt of their fitness to work in cotton factories, where an ignorant child, in a month or two, is fitted to earn from a dollar and a quarter to three dollars per week? With a small machine, invented in Tennessee, and employed by most of the wealthy planters, a child of from 12 to 10 years of age can gin, card and spin thread sufficient to make 8 or 10 yards of cloth per day. This machine costs about half the price of the girl; with a machine which would not cost double that sum, she might spin fifty or one hundred yards per day.

With the miserable-machines now furnished by their improvident owners in Maryland and Virginia, they cannot spin one yard, and therefore go half naked through the year. Would it not be infinitely more wise to give the price of one slave for a proper machine which will do the labor of fifty? Let the people of the south retain as many women and children as will animate these machines—and water and steam, and iron, and wood, and brass, will accomplish what millions of slaves and freemen could not effect. It is thus that England is said to possess the labor of more than two hundred millions of men. It is thus that steam and water, and iron, and brass, will become the slave of the slave states, and clothe and feed them bountifully, and enable their owners to improve their condition to the utmost desirable extent.

It is manifest that the strong and able bodied slaves in the south and west are sufficiently numerous to produce as much tobacco, cotton and bread stuffs as can meet the market a fair price. Let the women and children be furnished with good machinery, and they will more than quadruple the value of the labor of those states.

Steam and water power, and machines which would not cost half the price of new plantations in the south and west, would in five years change the whole condition of those impoverished regions. With a little enterprise and capital, the water power at Baltimore and Richmond (without taking into account the falls of the Great Kanawha and the interior) would be found of more value than all the tobacco lands in Maryland and Virginia. Such is the disproportion between agricultural profit and that resulting from the operations of machinery! A tailor, with his needle and thimble, can produce more provisions in some parts of the country, than a Maryland or Virginia farmer with a plantation stocked with animals and slaves. The price of making a coat in Nashville, Huntsville, and many other southern towns, is \$12—which will procure six hundred pounds of pork, or fifty bushels of corn, sufficient to support the tradesman one year, for two or three days' work.

Instead of wheat, cotton and tobacco, let the women and children of Maryland and Virginia be furnished good spinning machines and power looms. Their hands can be hired at \$10 per annum. I own slaves, and am a SLAVE TO THEM.

From the American Farmer.

On manufacturing coarse Cotton goods in the Southern states.

A very sensible and interesting essay appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, a few days ago, on the importance of employing slaves with machinery, in the fabrication of coarse cotton goods. Every friend to his country must rejoice to see that valuable paper occupied by a subject of such vital importance to the whole southern and south western states. When this project is liberally and minutely examined, and its incalculable importance duly estimated, its ultimate success cannot remain any longer equivocal.

The manufacture of two millions of cotton bagging of hemp in Kentucky by slaves, and that bagging superior to the Scotch, might, one would think, satisfy the most incredulous of the fact, that the project was not vision-

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of July.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	\$15 00
Second and Third Class,	12 50
Fourth Class,	10 00
Contingent Expenses,	50

Ornamental Department.

Music,	\$24 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Needle Work,	1 00

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at \$10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Instructors.

W. M. Green,

Superintendent.

July 1st.

36—3w

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough. CASH for FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24.

36 + 6w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Allevance Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next; at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M. Daniel, Lieut. Col.

June 3.

33—p

A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn, with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very

Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiry of Thomas Clancy, esq., Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro.

John C. Latta.

June 30.

36—6w

NOTICE.

THE surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that army (not on the pension list,) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possible convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honourable the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the city of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the treasury department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States are requested to give two insertions to the above notice.

June 5.

35—

UNION HOTEL.



MRS. FENNEL,

INFORMS her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

BOARDING-HOUSE,

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church, on Green street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by DILLON JORDAN, senr. esq. known by the name of JORDAN'S HOTEL. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the planters and country merchants, as well as the merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mary Fennel.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appertaining to the above Boarding House.

Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charles, Norfolk, and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4.

34—4w

BOARDING.

THE subscriber would be willing to receive boarders, three or four students. Females would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

June 10.

34—4w

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HIRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, Adm'r.

June 10.

34—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.